

Dandy Musical Comedy For Christmas



Billy Clifford and His Girls, Girls Beauty Chorus.

If you don't like to laugh and listen to good music, stay away from the El Paso theater tomorrow and Monday.

You've just got to laugh and you can't help but get that whistling sensation if you go to see and hear Billy Clifford and his girls and boys in their "musical feast in two acts." They call it "The Man, the Girl and the Game," but it would go just as well under any other name, in fact it is not necessary to give it a name; it is a show that has made a name for itself.

There is a plot to the play—considerable of a plot—but not enough to bother the brain keeping track of it and if you don't care to keep up with the plot, there are specialties enough to give you your money's worth, even if the show was twice the price. Billy Clifford is himself a whole show when he comes out and does his stunt with his hat, in fact it is not necessary to give it a name; it is a show that has made a name for itself.

for several minutes and if there is a second that the audience is not in a roar of laughter, it will be different from most audiences.

Then, practically every member of the show does a specialty and the girls—it is very much of a girl show—they seem to do nothing but change pretty costumes and sing new songs. Nobody goes to sleep; it is a wide-awake, action show; every minute there is something moving, and it is all fresh, vivacious, sparkling.

There is exactly a dozen big chorus numbers in the show, including that one asking "Has Anybody Got a Kiss for Me?" which means such a hit with Joe Pollard, Charlie Kinne, Dick Warren and the rest of the El Paso bunch at Pueblo when all the chorus girls wore the El Paso badges and Billy Clifford cracked jokes about irrigation and even diked out his famous Irish terrier "Dum," in an El Paso badge. "Moon Talk," "How'd You Like to Marry Me," "A Twig of Shamrock," "Meet Me Tonight

in Dreamland," "Meet Me in Honey-suckle Time," "That Was All, Nothing More," "Dat Dreamy Rag," and a few others are equally as catchy as the one that caught the El Pasoans.

But the piece de resistance of the show is the pantomime dance by Clifford and the cute little soubrette, Miss Marguerite Devon. It is one of the prettiest pieces of real artistic dancing and pantomime stage work that you will see anywhere;

this and Clifford's hat stunt will make you want to go back again, and the songs are so whistley that you will go home with your mouth puckered.

If Frank Rich doesn't have a full house for his Christmas matinee and night performances and again Monday night, to see this company, then El Pasoans will be the losers.

This is the opinion of one who saw the show, in Pueblo.

DATA SUBMITTED IN BEHALF OF TEXAS ON THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Culberson Contends That There Has Been Ample Proof in Favor of Texas and Against New Mexico.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24.—Senator Culberson's arguments in behalf of Texas in the dispute with New Mexico over the western boundary of Texas have been filed. The senator cites laws and official correspondence in proof of his contention that New Mexico is wrong, and the senate and president Taft evidently agree with him, for the president has recommended that congress accept the boundary as it is and the senate has adopted a resolution to that effect.

A summary of the legislation enacted by the congress of the United States and the legislature of the state of Texas with reference to this boundary and official acts of the state of Texas with reference to this boundary and official acts of the executive departments of the government with regard thereto, as submitted by Mr. Culberson, follows:

The United States by act of congress approved September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes A. L. p. 448), proposed to the state of Texas that in consideration of the payment of \$10,000,000 to her, the state would cede certain territory to the United States and agree that her boundary on the north should commence at the intersection of the 103rd meridian and longitude west from Greenwich to the 32nd degree of north latitude, etc.; the line from the intersection of the 103rd meridian and 36, 30 north latitude, running thence due west to the 103rd meridian or longitude west from Greenwich; thence due south along said meridian to the 32nd degree of north latitude, etc.; the line from the intersection of the 103rd meridian and 36, 30 north latitude, running thence due west to the 103rd meridian or longitude west from Greenwich; thence due south along said meridian to the 32nd degree of north latitude, etc.; the line from the intersection of the 103rd meridian and 36, 30 north latitude, running thence due west to the 103rd meridian or longitude west from Greenwich; thence due south along said meridian to the 32nd degree of north latitude, etc.

Pursuant to the act of congress approved September 9, 1850 (9 Statutes A. L. p. 448), the representative governments in 1858, John H. Clark was appointed commissioner on the part of the United States and Wm. R. Scurry, on behalf of the state of Texas. After some correspondence between the secretary of the interior and the governor of Texas, it was decided to begin running and marking the line between Texas and New Mexico at the Rio Grande; thence eastward along the 32nd parallel to the 103rd meridian, thence north along that meridian as far as practicable. (Ex. Doc. No. 70, 47 Cong., 1st session, pp. 266-267).

The survey was begun on the ground by the joint commissioners Jan. 2, 1859, and the intersection of the Rio Grande, and the 32nd parallel having been determined, the line was run eastward and marked along the parallel to the 103rd meridian, or what was determined to be the 103rd meridian, by transference with instruments to commissioner Clark by the secretary of the interior. (Ex. Doc. No. 70, 47 Cong., 1st session, pp. 266-267).

On the 23rd of May, 1859, the running and marking of the 103rd meridian, north was begun and continued by J. H. Clark alone, the Texas commissioner having abandoned the work. Clark ran and marked the line north 70 miles, or a little beyond the 33rd degree of latitude, because of its impracticability, because of a scarcity of water, to proceed further, he then returned west to the Pecos river, and proceeded up that river, and across to the intersection of the 103rd meridian and 36, 30 north latitude. He located that intersection which constituted the northwest corner of Texas by observations to obtain the latitude, and by taking up the 103rd meridian, as then established at the Kansas boundary, and transferring it to latitude 36, 30, in accordance with his instructions from the secretary of the interior. (Ib. p. 265.) Having been joined at this intersection by another Texas commissioner, he continued the prolongation of the 103rd meridian. So was begun on August 23, 1859 (Ib. p. 296), and continued to a point south of the 34th degree of north latitude. (Ib. p. 278) which, because of the lateness of the season, and the occurrence of a succession of sand hills, the work was halted late in October, and never resumed along this meridian by him or any other commissioner representing the United States.

Clark's Report. Commissioner Clark, in his report of October 27, 1859, to the secretary of the interior, states that he ran the line on the 103rd meridian north from its intersection with the 32nd parallel 70 miles (Ib. p. 279); and that he ran and marked the line on the 103rd meridian south from its intersection with latitude

36, 30, 184 miles (Ib. p. 280); erecting altogether, on both lines, 26 monuments, chiefly of earth and stone (Ib. pp. 282-283).

The commissioner of the general land office of the United States, in a letter to the secretary of the interior, of date of Jan. 11, 1882, states that the office work connected with this survey was never completed by commissioner Clark, but that all of the field work was executed except a part of the west boundary, which was not run, viz: from 33 north latitude to 32, 45 north latitude (Ib. p. 1), which substantially agrees with Clark's report of October 24, 1859, that: "After the establishment and marking of the corner, the 103rd meridian was taken up and surveyed across the Canadian and to a point on the Llano Estacado, south of the 34th parallel; a distance, with the survey from the Kansas boundary, of about 240 miles." (Ib. p. 278); and his letter of July 16, 1860, that he purposes "running out and marking the arc that remains (about 50 degrees) of that meridian on my return," referred, of course, to the hiatus between the 32nd and 34th parallel which had not been actually run on the ground (Ib. p. 280).

This left a hiatus of about 56 miles between the termini of Clark's north and south lines along the 103rd meridian, covering the greater portion of the western boundaries of the counties of Yoakum and Cochran in the state of Texas; and a portion of the eastern boundary of the county of Chaves in New Mexico.

By the act of March 3, 1891, the congress of the United States confirmed and adopted the lines run and marked by commissioner Clark (along the supposed 103rd meridian), in the following language:

"That the boundary line between said public land strip of Texas, and between Texas and New Mexico established under the act of June 5, 1858, is hereby confirmed." (26 Stats., A. L. p. 71.)

This act of the congress was in terms accepted by a joint resolution of the legislature of the state of Texas, passed on March 25, 1891, duly establishing and accepting the lines laid down by Clark as the true boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. (Gammel's Laws of Texas, vol. 18, p. 185.)

Facts Summarized. Summarizing, then, the facts appear to be:

1. That the 103rd meridian from latitude 36, 30 north, south to latitude 32 north, was adopted as the western boundary line of the Texas panhandle by compact between the governments of the United States and the state of Texas in 1850.

2. That 70 miles were run and marked northward along the 103rd meridian, from the southeast corner of New Mexico, and 184 miles were run and marked southward along said meridian from the northwest corner of Texas, by J. H. Clark, commissioner of the United States, in 1859.

3. That a portion of Clark's old line south from the northwest corner of Texas along the 103rd meridian was retraced by W. S. Mabry, an official surveyor of the state of Texas, in the years 1882-1885; and 40 of Clark's monuments, including the one marking the northwest corner, identified certainly, and the position of one (No. 20), accurately. That Clark's monuments 15 and 16 so identified by Mabry were identified by United States surveyors Taylor and Foss in 1885.

4. That the congress and the legislature of the state of Texas adopted Clark's survey.

5. That the Clark line for 70 miles north from the southeast corner of New Mexico has been retraced, and his monuments identified by surveyors of the territory of New Mexico, and marked a line connecting the termini of Clark's survey.

6. That state surveyor Mabry's line from the northwest corner south 70 miles was retraced by United States surveyor Preston, and the Clark monuments identified.

7. That the state of Texas has sold nearly all of the land with the recognition of the Clark's lines.

8. That the state has frequently exercised political and police jurisdiction over the territory east of the Clark line.

9. That the United States have acquiesced in such acts.

OHIO PATHFINDERS SEEKING NEW ROUTE Party of Four on Overland Jaunt to Spend Christmas Here.

A party of four pathfinders in the "Ohio Three Coast Good Roads Run," arrived in El Paso Friday night. The purpose of the tour is to establish an automobile route through the southern states from New York to San Francisco, and it is being held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association. In the party are E. L. Furman, of New York, the A. A. A. representative, G. W. Finney, of the Ohio Motor Car company; Charles Thatcher and Fred G. Clark, of Cincinnati.

The route over which they came was from New York to Atlanta, Ga., over the national highway, established by the New York Herald, through Alabama, Tennessee and Arkansas to Texas. They entered Texas at Texarkana, from there to Alpine and Sierra Blanca, on to El Paso. The party left New York, November 22 and hope to finish the run by New Year's day, arriving in San Francisco on that day. They will remain in El Paso over Christmas.

THREE DISEASES EPIDEMIC IN BLACK RANGE COUNTRY. Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 24.—An epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles has been reported to superintendent of public instruction James E. Clark to be raging in the settlements of the Black Range, Sierra county. Medical help from other towns has been called in to cope with the epidemic.

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Fortunatus Questions His Daddy

Say, daddy, when do the first permanent teeth come through? Usually about 5 or 6 years of age, but before any of the "baby set" are shed a child cuts 4 permanent molars called "6th year molars."

Dr. H. A. Magruder
DENTIST

I DON'T WORK FOR NEGROES.
Our 9th year in El Paso. Plaza Block

PAJARITA CREEK DAM IS PLANNED

Farmers Around Tucumcari Start Movement to Store Water for Irrigation.

Tucumcari, N. M., Dec. 24.—There is a movement on foot to have a dam placed on the Pajarita creek adjoining Tucumcari on the north, and confining the flood waters of both Pajarita and Blue Water creeks. Preliminary steps have been taken in the matter, it being claimed by the residents of the valley that sufficient water can be had during flood times to irrigate the entire valley. A petition asking to support the movement is being circulated by the farmers in the neighborhood.

Superintendent Hofer, of the Tucumcari public schools, dismissed the city schools until January 5, completing the first half of the school term. All the examinations have been finished and grades assigned. December marked a gain in attendance over the previous month and was the best month in attendance since the opening of school last September.

Judge Roberts, of Raton, recently confirmed as a district judge in this territory, will be in Tucumcari December 29, to try two cases in which Judge E. R. Wright is disqualified by having acted as district attorney last year. All of the petit jurors have gone to their homes for Christmas, having been dismissed until December 28.

H. L. Williams and Miss Zulu M. Greer, both of Jordan, N. M., were married at the courthouse by Judge J. D. Cutlip. They returned to Jordan.

J. D. Lovelady has leased the newly finished rooms over the first National bank and will make a rooming house of them. There are 20 rooms, two of them with private baths, and all heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Mrs. J. R. Wells died after a short illness and the body was taken to her home in the east for interment.

AMUSEMENTS.

BILLY CLIFFORD. Billy (Single) Clifford, the star in "The Girl, the Man and the Game," owns a famous hat and a theater. The hat was made for him some years ago when he was with Tony Pastor, and it is as famous behind the footlights as Lillian Russell's beauty. The theater is called the Clifford, and it is in Urbana, Ohio. Every season Mr. Clifford plays his own house, and he always is sure of a great success. Mr. Clifford and his excellent company will be seen at the El Paso theater Sunday and Monday and at a special Christmas matinee Monday, where he will reveal his new vehicle of fun and frolic and sing a dozen new songs, aided by a prize beauty chorus, gorgeously gowned. Seats are now selling.

REOPENING OF THE CRAWFORD. "Father and the Boys," which has been selected by the Bittner company as its initial offering to El Paso theatergoers, is a comedy written in Geo. Ade's best vein. It has been used as a starring vehicle by W. H. Crane for the past three seasons and has only recently been released for stock companies. In spite of the expense attached to the production of this class of plays there will be no advance in prices at the Crawford during the Bittner engagement. "Father and the Boys" is a comedy with a plot and never fails to make a hit. The Bittner company is said to be most happily cast in this play. The play is in four acts and the interest grows with each act until a most happy and unexpected climax is reached. It is said not to be

constipation permanently by proper personal co-operation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, when required. The forming of regular habits is most important and while endeavoring to form them the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is most valuable, as it is the only laxative which acts without disturbing the natural functions and without debilitating and it is the one laxative which leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition, thereby really aiding one in that way. To get its beneficial effects, buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is never classed by the well-informed with medicines which make extravagant and unfounded claims to cure habitual constipation without personal co-operation.

A Merry Christmas

In addition to extending patrons "A Merry Christmas," we quote today prices on coal we carry in stock. In considering these prices also remember that "full weight" and "clean coal" are habits of ours.

Texas Nut	\$5.50 ton	Colorado Nut	\$ 8.00 ton
Texas Lump	7.00 ton	Colorado Lump	9.00 ton
Gallup Egg	7.50 ton	Arkansas Anthracite	10.00 ton
Gallup Lump	9.00 ton	Penn. Anthracite	15.00 ton

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